

## TELEGRAPH LINES IN NATION'S HANDS IF NEED REQUIRES

Senate Also Gives President  
Power Over 'Phone and  
Radio Services

## NEW NATIONAL VIEWPOINT

People Willing to Study Sweeping  
Changes and Adopt Them  
If Necessary

## CONGRESS ACTS WITH WISDOM

Almost Continuous Session Since War  
Results in Accomplishment of Vast  
Amount of Business

By J. W. MULLER,  
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS  
AND STRIPES.

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—The Senate, by a vote of 46 to 16, has passed the joint resolution giving the President authority to take over the country's telegraph, radio, telephone and cable systems for the duration of the war, whenever he may deem it necessary. The Democratic Senators all voted for the resolution. Many prophecies had been made during the week, especially through the highly conservative section of the press, that a long contest was to be expected, but as a matter of fact the result was a foregone conclusion. There is little doubt but that the mass of public opinion here favored the step, regardless of the cleavage of thought as to the merits of Government control or ownership.

The Western Union's attitude towards the suggestions of the War Labor Board apparently did much to incline public opinion toward Government control, because the board's suggestions seemed eminently fair and sensible. The company's unwillingness to comply made an unpleasant impression, especially as this was the first very important case to come before the new board.

### Some Fear Public Ownership

The debate in the Senate was based mainly on the fear of continuing Government control after the war, possibly leading to national ownership. Opposing senators declared that neither the railroads nor the wire systems would ever return to private ownership, but these arguments failed to start a general debate on the merits or demerits of government ownership.

Several amendments were offered to provide against ownership, but all were voted down. Advocates of the resolution declared that the President does not intend to exercise censorship powers.

The ease with which this most important measure was passed illustrates again the rapidly growing new orientation in social and industrial lines. It seems surely safe to say that America has definitely and irrevocably turned its back on past methods and systems, and has its face set towards a new socialization which, however, is at least as far removed from Socialism as from the old political and economic system of the country.

Instead of an economic revolution, on which Socialism is predicted, we are engaged in a vast, slowly but steadily proceeding revolution, with the successive steps based on what is practical instead of theoretical.

### Like a Great Laboratory

America may be likened just now to a great laboratory in which new principles are being tested and tried out to prepare for the new day. The scope of it is too huge for ordinary observers to grasp, and the daily press is so overburdened recording news events that it cannot pause to give the public a large picture. Still, there is a vague sense throughout the whole nation that America is shaping for a new and extraordinary future, with many old evil things to go or already gone, many good things already accomplished, and many new and wonderful things still to come.

The great change that has already come over the national consciousness is that people have lost almost all hesitation about accepting new sweeping propositions. Staidpatterism at present does not seem to command a corporal's guard. People are ready to study anything and try it if necessary, so long as the principles of our Government are kept sacredly intact.

The great point in this readiness for changes is that the nation wants them to come in conformance with our system of Government, and not by changes of that system.

### Fierce Test Withstood

It has been made abundantly clear in past months that Americans are well satisfied with the manner in which our political principle has withstood the fierce test of international war and politics. One striking proof of the political principle is the fact that though Congress has been in almost continuous session since the war began, we have managed to conduct our war work efficiently.

Many good citizens had feared that Congress would make for delays and mischief, but now that the session is ending, everybody must admit that both Houses worked well within the intent of the Constitution. There was no lack of free and independent utterance and no trammels on opposition, yet on the whole Congress worked with dispatch and a very large degree of wisdom.

### WANT 7-CENT CARFARES

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—The American street railways, especially in the East, are fighting hard for seven cent fares, pleading extraordinary increases in operating costs.

There seems some chance for them to succeed, but if they do get the desired increase, it will inevitably follow that municipal control and regulation will become more intimate and strict, with possibly great changes in franchises.

## DULL DAYS ON SANDS

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—A lady police corps on the job at Coney Island gives stern moral instruction to lady bathers who think that man wants but little here below or above either.

They spend their time separating many warmly embracing couples and altogether spoil the whole day for ardent sea bathers.

A lady camouflage corps has camouflaged the wooden battleship Recruit, in Union Square, New York City, in black, white, pink, green and blue.

## LIQUOR RIDER NEXT BUSINESS BEFORE SENATE

Wets and Drys Both Shout  
Victory, but Latter  
Hold Cards

## REVENUE MEASURE THEN UP

War Excess Profits and Luxuries  
May Provide Good Share of  
War Taxes

By J. W. MULLER,  
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS  
AND STRIPES.

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—The prohibition amendment to the food bill will be the first matter for consideration when the Senate reconvenes on August 24. Dry advocates have forced this agreement and have won their point that the issue is to be fought out to a decision.

Wets and drys both assert that they are sure of victory, but the general tone of the wet advocates is not quite so confident as it used to be. Some wets are already talking of merely setting ahead as far as possible the date for putting prohibition into effect.

It should be understood that this prohibition amendment to the food bill is a different thing from the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, already before the nation. The present move is in the form of a rider to the appropriation bill and may be objected to on that ground by the administration, which is on record as having objected to important laws passed as riders.

### Battle Over War Taxation

After prohibition is out of the way, Congress will presumably tackle the great revenue measure immediately and may have a battle royal over war taxation. Our experience since the war began have furnished heavy munitions for advocates of drastic war excess profits, and there is talk of raising 75 per cent of the new revenue in that way.

There will also be a determined attempt to lay heavy taxes on luxuries, with very radical definitions of what may be considered luxuries.

It is impossible to say now whether the women suffrage amendment will be sidetracked by the big fights on these other issues. It won't be if the women have anything to say about it, and they think they have.

## REGIMENTAL BANDS NOW 50 PIECES EACH

Leaders to Be Commissioned  
—Drum Corps for  
Infantry

Music hath charms to rouse the savage, soothe the savage, and that is why each regiment's band is to be increased from 28 to 50 pieces. The General Staff has so ordered, at the suggestion of General Pershing.

The change comes as the result of a study of French military band music and a comparison of the French system with our own.

Band leaders, who have hitherto been non-coms, will be made first or second lieutenants, according as they have had more or less than five years' military experience at that job.

The additions to the old time regimental band will be two band sergeants, two band corporals, four musicians first class, six musicians second class and seven musicians third class.

A bugle and drum corps will be created for every infantry regiment. Each corps will include all the company buglers and not more than 13 drummers.

## SHIP CONSTRUCTION STILL GOING STRONG

Government Contracts for  
120,000 Tons in Big  
Chinese Yards

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—Thirty-five keels are now laid at the Home Island shipyards, and the number of workers is 28,500, with 1,500 more coming.

The Government has contracted for building 120,000 tons of steel cargo ships in the Shanghai, China, shipbuilding yards.

This plant has 12 ways and ample facilities for rapid construction, having turned out 300 vessels during its existence.

Rapid progress is being made in government construction of model towns for housing shipworkers. The country's best architects are cooperating.

Henry Ford's Detroit yards have launched the first Eagle boat, and Mr. Ford predicts that in a few weeks an Eagle will take the water daily. Each of these submarine chasers is to be 225 feet long.

## THE NONCOMBATANT



## SERGEANT OF M.P.'S FINED MONTH'S PAY; AIN'T IT TERRIBLE?

Louis Goetbloet Ought to  
Know Better—He's 12  
Years Old

## MISSES SEVEN REVEILLES

Terror of Blois, Long in Service,  
Collides With Ninety-sixth  
Article of War

Sergeant Louis Goetbloet is in disgrace.

It is not the policy of this newspaper to hold up before the contumelious gaze of his fellow soldiers every man who fails to answer reveille for seven mornings in succession, and who, being confined therefore, conspires with another member of his organization and escapes from confinement.

But an example has got to be made. And Sergeant Louis Goetbloet is the man.

There are, sad to relate, no mitigating circumstances. Sergeant Goetbloet is old enough to know better. His 12th summer is now rolling away into his checkered past. He is four feet, three inches high—his service record says so. He has been in the service since June 1, 1918, when he was duly sworn in as a member of Provisional Company No. 1, Military Police, at Blois.

### The Model Soldier

Everybody knows that an M.P. is supposed to be the model of what every soldier ought to be. So does Louis. Louis was such a beautiful model during the first fine rapture of his military career that there made him a sergeant.

Louis Goetbloet is a Belgian. You can't have the combination twice in one shore name and be anything else. Louis was born in Liege, a town which the Germans have held ever since the war was a few days old. Louis wasn't there when the Germans reached it, though. He and his mother had fled. His father was already fighting.

Louis didn't flee far enough, however. The Germans kept coming. Louis kept going. Eventually he got down to Blois with his mother, and there his wounded father later joined them. And then came the Americans, the M.P.'s in the vanguard, with more to follow them, until now some are coming from the front via one base hospital or another, to be reclassified, some for full and active service once more, others for lighter or heavier duty in the S.O.S., others to return to America.

It was Louis's idea of a good time. He fell in love with the M.P.'s right up to the neck. The M.P.'s moved on, but another company came, and Louis adopted them one and all.

So it was finally decided to admit Louis into the M.P. family. He had all the qualifications. He spoke French, Belgian, and the dialect of his native Liege, and he was rapidly acquiring

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## NO FIXED WHEAT PRICE

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—President Wilson has vetoed the bill fixing the price of wheat at \$2.40 a bushel. He gave as his reason that the present classic price control by conference of all interests was satisfactory.

Wheat and other crop prospects continue good, though the June weather was not all that was desired. If there are no unfavorable and unexpected developments, we anticipate bumper crops.

## NEED ANY PAJAMAS? ASK YOUR COLONEL

Regimental or Higher Com-  
mander Must O.K. Pack-  
age Requests

If you want a set of Mark Twain, 5,000 cork-tipped cigarettes, a fur coat and a bathing suit shipped you by your aunt in Evanston, Ill., there is no use asking the captain to approve the request. The power of granting approval in such cases is now taken from the company commander and placed in the hands of the regimental or higher commander. A War Department bulletin from Washington has done the deed.

Thus have new duties been devised to while away the colonel's leisure hours. The bulletin on the subject of packages from home further explains that the same restrictions apply to express and freight shipments as to parcel post. None of these agencies may accept Aunt Lucy's package unless the request bearing at least a colonel's signature is presented with it.

Furthermore, the War Department orders warn the colonels and higher that they must not approve requests for supplies that could be obtained by the needy soldier in France.

Two points are not covered by the bulletins. What about stray units that have no colonels? And what about Christmas?

## EXODUS OF LOAFERS KEEPS DOWN ARRESTS

New York's Bag of Elegant  
Bums Grows Smaller  
Every Day

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—A great exodus of loafers to other climes makes New York City's daily bag of elegant bums astonishingly small.

Only a few hundred have been caught, among them two brothers whose mother called on the police to take them out of bed, where they spent most of the day.

The police caught another expert living in a burrow in an empty lot. Ten thousand men were rounded up in Chicago as slackers, but most of them were released after they had produced cards.

## AMERICAN FLYERS GET FIRST CHANCE IN REAL BIG SHOW

Yanks, French and British  
Beat Hun to It in  
Offensive

## MOVING TROOPS SCATTERED

Airmen's Machine Guns Convert  
Truck Train Into Riddled  
Ant Hill

The opening of the new German offensive gave American aviation units their first opportunity to participate in a major operation, their first chance to join in a big scale air offensive.

The bombardment which signaled the beginning of the German attack began shortly after dark Sunday night. At daylight Sunday morning Allied airplanes in force had crossed the German lines to clear the air, harass enemy movements, and learn as much as possible of German concentrations and artillery positions. There was no pretense of secrecy. The Allies knew the Germans were on the eve of their attack and the Germans knew the Allies knew it.

In these air forces the Americans were well and gallantly represented. The American observation planes which, unheralded, had done their share in the preceding days in learning of the enemy's plans and preparations, went to take photographs and locate troops and guns. As a gauge of their success, it may be said that during Sunday they located 25 enemy batteries, most of which were neutralized by our artillery before the foe's artillery preparation had got fairly under way. Our chase squadrons, which heretofore had confined themselves to air fighting, were instructed to fly low and harass enemy troops and ammunition movements with machine gun fire.

It was in this preliminary fighting that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, who but three days previous had shot down his first German machine, was probably lost.

Lieutenant Roosevelt was flying with a patrol of five, from which he became separated. He saw two machines and, believing them a part of his group, flew to join them. As he neared them, he discovered they were Germans, and attacked immediately. They separated, and he pursued one to a point 25 kilometers behind the German lines, where he saw it going down in smoke and flames.

### Loss Quickly Avenged

Early Sunday morning Lieutenant Roosevelt went out with his squadron and did not return. His brother aviators reported that they had seen a machine fall in flames which they were unable to identify. This, it is feared, was his. If the battle can be said to have begun when the air fighting became intense, Lieutenant Roosevelt was probably the first American loss in the Battle of Champagne.

His loss was quickly avenged. American

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## YANKS BATTLE GRIMLY AGAINST HUN HORDES IN FIFTH OFFENSIVE

### TO AID SOLDIERS

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—The Red Cross is planning to run 39 great convalescent houses for soldiers and sailors.

The War Department, in cooperation with the Red Cross and the National Bar Association, is working out a complete system for free legal aid for all soldiers and their families.

The Elks, at the order's golden jubilee celebration in Atlantic City, set aside one million dollars for war work.

## TWO HUN PLANES DROP BOMBS ON A.R.C. HOSPITAL

Two Killed, 13 Hurt in De-  
liberate Night Attack  
at Juilly

## FOUR WOUNDED MEN HIT

One Is Struck in Spot from Which  
Piece of Shrapnel Had Just  
Been Removed

German airplanes on Monday night made a deliberate attack on the American Red Cross hospital at Juilly, 25 kilometers northeast of Paris, and dropped four bombs, two of which fell squarely on the roofs of hospital tents, killing two enlisted men among the hospital personnel, wounding nine other attendants, including a nurse, and wounding four patients undergoing treatment.

An extended report on the bombing has been certified to Col. Harvey D. Gibson, commissioner of the American Red Cross for France, by the organization's director of public information, who conducted a personal inquiry on the ground.

The bombs were dropped on the hospital at 11 o'clock. At least two German aviators participated in the raid. Besides the two bombs that fell fairly on the roofs of hospital tents, one fell seven feet from the wall of another tent, and one fell to the usual markings of a hospital on the lawn immediately adjoining it. A cross formed of white duck, the extreme dimensions of the arms being 30 meters. Photographs recently taken from an airplane show that this cross is visible 10,000 feet in the air.

All question as to the deliberate character of the raid is removed by the agreeing account of seven witnesses, who stated that the Hun aviators flew back and forth several times, then shut off their engines, came down to within a few hundred feet and dropped their bombs. The explosion of the first bomb could not have failed to show that they were bombing a hospital.

### Struck in Old Wound

Of the enlisted men killed, one was dismembered as he stood 40 feet from the window of the operating room, which was pierced by two pieces of bomb. These fragments passed within four feet of Major J. C. McCoy, the surgeon in charge. Major McCoy was held in the arm as he lay on the floor, a patient when the bombs fell and all lights went out, leaving his own and two other operating tables in darkness. The other orderly killed was holding up a patient to give him a drink.

One of the nine hospital attendants injured by his own bomb on Tuesday. One of the four patients re-wounded received a piece of bomb in the identical wound in his neck from which a piece of shrapnel had been removed a few hours previously. He is Private Joseph A. Silino, of Philadelphia, and will recover from his wounds.

Miss Jane Jeffrey, the only Red Cross nurse who was wounded, was struck near the spine by a piece of metal which traversed the entire length of a ward only a few inches above a long row of mostly surgical cases, and penetrated the end wall of the tent outside of which she was standing. Miss Jeffrey, whose home address is Dorchester, Mass., is not seriously hurt.

C. S. Wheeler, who worked on the installation of the hospital, was on the ground at the time of the raid and directed his first efforts towards getting the personnel out of danger.

The Juilly hospital had until recently 60 German wounded prisoners who received exactly the same treatment accorded other patients and were even given the special delicacies—including ice cream—provided for the Fourth of July. All were most grateful except one, a German Lieutenant, who violently objected to being cared for in the same ward with his men.

## AMERICAN COW TRUE BLUE

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—The American cow will soon be demanding a D.S.C. from your army. She has produced nearly one hundred million dollars of milk, butter and cheese for export, mostly to the A.E.F., and is still letting down patriotically.

## WANAMAKER 80, JOHN D. 79

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]  
AMERICA, July 18.—John Wanamaker has celebrated his 80th birthday and John D. Rockefeller his 79th. Both are doing well.

## Americans Part of Target in Major Operation for First Time

## FINE WORK BELOW MARNE

Artillerymen at Last Get Chance  
to See Foe and Fire at Him  
Point Blank

## AVIATORS IN CURTAIN RAISER

Bag of Prisoners Includes Complete  
Battalion Staff Stranded on South-  
ern Bank of River

The fifth German offensive of 1918, after a month of costly delay, was finally launched on the evening of France's national holiday, launched last Sunday night, by more than 40 of the best divisions the German high command could muster on a 50 mile front that stretched from Chateau-Thierry up around the stubborn citadel of Rheims and eastward into Champagne.

The next morning at dawn the German infantry began its dogged advance. The setting of the same sun that looked down on that advance saw the Allied forces pushing the Germans back through the slight reaches of territory that they had gained in the impetus of their first rush.

The great drive was broken the day it began. By the end of the first 48 hours of fighting the offensive bore many of the earmarks of an historic check. By that time the greatest depth of the hostile advance was no more than five miles, and that was a narrow indentation in the unbroken Allied front.

### A Grand Style Operation

The offensive was a major, grand style operation comparable in scale to the biggest efforts the enemy has put forth in this decisive year, but, in the sense that all German drives in the west are either a drive for Paris or a drive for the Channel ports, this was a preparatory rather than a direct thrust. It appeared at the outset as an effort to pinch out their Rheims salient by a pair of giant forces, establish a base of operations on the Marne and so prepare the path that leads to France's capital.

The fifth offensive was notable for the utter lack of the element of surprise. For two weeks the evidence accumulated by aviators and every other form of scout a modern army knows pointed to Champagne as the scene of the long delayed drive. Therefore, the Allies were ready, and the advance was met with such immediate resistance that counterattacks were in progress at some points before the first day was gone.

French, Italian and American troops met the onslaught, and British aviators in great numbers shared in the fighting that is done in the skies.

### Part of Vast Target

This was the first time since the war began that American troops have been part of the target of a major offensive. Some few American soldiers were thrown into a gap during the later progress of the big March drive, and American troops in numbers that counted jumped into the fight which halted the German in the first days of June in and around Chateau-Thierry. But here were Americans ready and waiting.

They were in the thick of some of the most desperate and spectacular fighting on the whole stretch, some of the most desperate and spectacular fighting American soldiers have ever known. The prisoners taken by them in the first 48 hours, according to a rough unofficial guess, numbered about 1,200.

No American troops came in for more violent fighting than those represented in that stretch of the line to the south and west of Rheims—the stretch from Chateau-Thierry to the Marne and the Marne.

In the March drive the river itself, and the Germans had to cross it first.

They crossed it. They got badly muddled up doing it and afterward. And on Wednesday night the American communiqué announced:

"In the March drive our troops have entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river."

### Infantry Comes at Dawn

The Germans prepared the way with a bombardment of high-explosives, shrapnel and gas, and other gas, and then came compared with fighting against such an attack, walking boldly into an outpouring from rifles and machine guns is like a holiday excursion. Then at dawn came the Hun infantry swarming across the narrow, smooth-flowing, curving stream of the Marne.

As they crossed, the Allied artillery opened fire against them, the machine gun bearing airplanes swooped down on them, and they were met on our side by men ready and primed for hand-to-hand fighting.

There was plenty of use for rifles and for fire in the cornered and stubborn battle that followed on the southern bank of the Marne. By sundown on Tuesday the Americans had pushed back to the river's edge the enemy troops that had taken territory in their sector of the battlefield and had left on their side a few scattered detachments of Doche infantry and machine gunners.

### Sticks to River's Edge

It would scarcely be the nicest military accuracy to describe the American attack at this point as a counter-attack. As it looked Wednesday morning, it seemed rather the successful outcome of a swaying, unrelenting contest for their own ground by Yankees into whom the rushing enemy had infiltrated, now by eights, now by companies, now by battalions.

It can be said of one American battalion that it never left the river's edge at all, though at one time it hung on alone with Germans all around. And it can be said of one German battalion that, after infiltrating according to the approved and time not very happy German method, it collected in a ravine and so was all together when it came time to surrender to the surrounding